



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother-Man."

**A CHAPTER ON PEARS.**

We present our readers this week with a very fine representation of an excellent pear, the Bourne d'Anjou. This was figured in the New England Farmer, where it was accompanied by the following description of it by Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., who has had much experience in fruiting the best foreign pears at his garden in Dorchester.

*Synonym*—No plus Meuris of the German and French Catalogue.

*Size*—Large.

*Form*—Obovate, obtuse, pyriform, outline and surface often slightly irregular.

*Stem*—Short, thick, inserted with much depression.

*Color*—Moderately sunk in a small uneven basin.

*Skin*—Greenish-yellow, coarsely dotted, russet at the stem and eye, with brownish red cheek on the sunny side.

*Flesh*—Yellowish white, very juicy, melting and buttery.

*Flavor*—Rich sub-acid, with a delicious aroma resembling that of the Brown Bess.

*Season*—November to January.

*Class*—"Best."

*Tree*—Hardy and productive either on the pear or quince stock.

The Bourne d'Anjou was introduced by Marshall P. Wilder, from Europe, about ten years ago. Mr. W. considers this variety one of his most valuable acquisitions, and worthy of general dissemination.

There was an increased number of pears planted out in our State during the spring just past. Most of them were upon quince stocks. We hope that every coming spring will see an increasing desire to multiply this delicious fruit among us. Pears on quince stocks being dwarfed come into bearing early, and if they receive good culture as they ought and must, to be made profitable, they will add essentially to the variety of our fruit, and thereby to our innocent luxuries.

But you need not depend upon the quince root for means to dwarf the pear tree. It may be done on the pear root itself, and be not only as profitable, but a great deal longer lived.

Whoever visits the nurseries of Messrs. Hovey in Cambridgeport, will see some fine specimens of dwarfed pear trees, on pear roots. These trees abundantly take up less room than full sized trees, and are thrifty and handy. Some very clear and definite directions for doing this have been given by Mr. Stephen H. Alsworth, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., in a recent number of the Rural New Yorker.

He prefers the pear stock to the genuine stock, for this purpose, and gives his reasons and facts as follows:—

1st. The pear budded on the quince is very liable to break off at the union which is always more or less imperfect. Thousands of trees are lost from this cause alone, one which has no influence on pears budded on their own stocks.

2d. The quince is always subject to the borer, and unless grafted so low that it is planted beneath the surface, they will, without great care, destroy it in two or three years—the pear is exempt from it.

3d. The pear budded on the quince is much more liable to the fire blight, than when budded on its own stock.

4th. The life of the pear on the quince is less than half of that on the pear stock.

5th. The pear on the quince requires more attention and higher culture than on its own roots to produce the same results.

6th. After the first few years, and often after the first year, that the pear on the quince comes into bearing, the same variety on the pear stock in the same circumstances will bear as much if not more fruit than the other, and continue to increase in quantity yearly over the other.

7th. By far the largest portion of varieties are not improved in size or quality if as good on the quince as on their own roots or bottoms with the same pruning and culture.

It takes from three to five years from the bud to bring the pear on the quince into bearing. And how is this done? The bud is cut back the first year to within a foot of the ground so as to form the head low. Each subsequent year it is headed back about half of each year's growth, which makes a low bushy top, and which tends to form fruit buds and bring the trees into bearing. Now, precisely the same effect is produced by trimming the pear tree in the same manner when budded on its own stock. That is, the head is formed low, the fruit spurs and buds are forced out, and the tree is also brought into bearing from the third to the fifth year from the bud, and which bears as fruitfully from the commencement as the other. Besides, if rightly pruned, it is as perfect and as effectively dwarfed as the quince.

In short, these facts are all established to a greater or less extent by the following recommendations by the advocates of the dwarf pear trees.

1st. They recommend that the strongest growing quince be used only for budding the pear on, thus wishing to bring it as near the standard growth as possible.

2d. They recommend the setting of the tree deep that it may root from the pear above the bud, and say that it makes a stronger, better, and longer lived tree.

If the foregoing remarks are well founded would it not be well for those intending to plant the pear to give this matter due consideration?

These facts ought to encourage the farmers

and horticulturists of Maine to multiply their pear orchards. They can raise pear stocks where they cannot quince stocks, and by a little care and labor engraft them to such varieties as are found to be congenial with the sort and climate. By dwarfing them as directed, the bearing period will be hastened, and of course an earlier profit be obtained from them.

**KEEPING FURS IN SUMMER.**

We have two troubles in our part of the country in regard to keeping furs. The first is to get money to buy them for use in the winter, and the second is to preserve them from the depredations of certain kinds of insects in the summer.

As there is great use made of them among us, they constitute an item of property, and it is an object to preserve them safely through the summer. Some pack them snugly in boxes with pieces of camphor strewed in among them. A writer in the Ohio Cultivator, over the signature of K. H. recommends the following method: Roll the furs in a compact mass, or close bundle, and wrap around them two or three or more coverings of strong unbroken paper, in such a manner as to prevent the ingress of insects. If this be properly done you may place them in any situation you please, in the light or in the dark, in a drawer or on a shelf until needed.

**BLACK KNOT.**

Is the black knot on plum and cherry trees caused by a fungus?

This is the belief of Prof. Brown. He thinks that the peculiar structure of the bark is such as to receive and retain the exceedingly fine seeds of a species of the fungus tribe that float in the air. These beginning thus lodged find suitable soil for their growth in the cuticle and sap wood, and grow accordingly, producing those unsightly excrescences, and ultimately killing the tree.

If this be true, an antidote may be found in some kind of wash which shall be deleterious to the fungus and not to the plum. It is possible that the good effect which has been attributed to spirits of turpentine in such cases, may be owing to its power of destroying this fungus growth.

We want a series of careful experiments tried, aided by a powerful microscope, to settle this question.

**CHERRY SHEEP.** We are glad to hear that some of this breed of sheep have been introduced into Maine. They were purchased by Mr. A. P. Chapman, of Bethel, Oxford County, at the sale of the late Daniel Webster. This breed will be valuable to the farmers of Maine on account of their hardness of constitution and good mutton qualities.

**WARTS ON COWS' TEATS.** Mr. S. Mitchell, of Cornville, writes us that he had a cow, last summer, whose teats were completely covered with warts. He cured them simply by washing them in alum water. This is easily tried, and our correspondent thinks will prove effectual.

**STUFFED PIGS.** We saw some fine specimens of Suffolk pigs at Hiram Reed's stable, in this city. They are descendants from the Porcist stock which came from the Stickney importation.

**A REMEDY CALLED FOR.**

Mr. Editor:—I have a cow that is in the habit of "holding up her milk" as it is termed. I would inquire whether any remedy has been discovered to your knowledge, that proves effectual. By giving the required information, you will greatly oblige. Yours,

Concord, June 24th, 1855. A. J. LANE.

**NOTE.**

We have seen a good many infallible remedies for the above trouble, but do not know that any of them may be relied on. Perhaps the following from the Rural New Yorker, is as good a plan as any:—

"It is well known that many cows when they first come in, when their calves are taken from them, will hold up their milk, sometimes to such a degree as almost to dry themselves before they will give it down. 'A few years ago,' writes a correspondent of an English newspaper, 'I bought a young cow which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf she would not give her milk. I accordingly drove her into a stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While in this position she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way and she would immediately give down her milk.' The rationale of this treatment appears to be that the weight counteracts the upward tendency of the animal's muscular action."

A friend at our elbow recommends putting a little folder before the cow, that she may have something to "take up her attention," while being milked. [Ed.]

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**

We are informed by Mr. Chamberlin, of the City Mill, that the farmers of Vermont are in the habit of heading the movements of the weevil by a very simple process. The next season after it makes its appearance they go through their wheat fields, about the time the wheat is heading, immediately after a shower or while the dew is on it, and scatter newly slacked lime broadcast, so it will adhere to the heads and stems of the grain. They use about a bushel to the acre.

Good lime should be secured, and slacked, sprinkling a little water over, so as to retain all its strength. A paddle may be used in scattering it. The remedy has, it is said, been so effectually tried, as to leave no doubt of the result.

Strips in large wheat fields left untouched by the lime, for experiment, have been entirely destroyed by the weevil, while the grain on each side was all saved.

Since this intelligence was received, Mr. Jesse Allen, of the Centre Mill, has received corroborating information from a Muskingum county farmer, who had seen the same results there.

(Akron (Ohio) Beacon.



The Bourne d'Anjou Pear.

**FOR THE MAINE FARMER.**

**INCREASED VALUE OF FARM LANDS.**

Mr. Editor:—I have, in my mind, a feasible plan for adding fifteen million dollars annually to the value of the farm lands of the State.

I shall assume that there are one hundred thousand farms in the State of Maine, and that the manure yielded by the domestic animals, leached ashes, the scrapings of privies, &c., will, if properly sheltered from the sun and rain, amount annually, in its green or unfertilized state, to an average quantity of ten cords to a farm, or one million cords in the sum total for the State. This, properly applied to the land, will be worth three dollars a cord, or three million dollars in the whole State annually. This is a sum greater than the value of all the wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and corn raised in the State in 1850. Now we are aware that this estimate is open to objections, because we have not the necessary statistics on this important branch of farm economy to demonstrate it beyond all possibility of error. But we believe it to be a pretty close approximation to the facts of the case. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not say that ten cords of excrement, &c., (including the litter attendant upon feeding the animals), is annually saved and properly applied on each farm in the State on an average, but that this amount may and ought to be saved.

Let us look into the subject a little. In 1850 we produced hay to the amount of three quarters of a million of tons. Add to this the corn fodder and the straw of the various grains, and the total quantity of winter "fodder" produced in the State will be valued at an amount exceeding one million tons. Perhaps farmers are not very unanimous in opinion as to the amount of solid excrement produced by one ton of hay. But for present purposes we will assume that a ton of hay will produce half a cord of solid animal excrement, including such "orts" as usually attend the feeding of cattle. If this assumption be correct, the million of tons of dry winter feed consumed in the State in 1850, produced half a million cords of solid manure during the half year in which the animals were fed at the barn.

Is it assuming too much to suppose that during the summer months what was voided by the cattle in their respective yards or stalls, (and all cattle should be thus enclosed at night), together with the contents of the hog-sties, the privies, and the ashes produced by our hundred thousand hearths, would amount to an equal bulk, or another half million cords? We think not. And here we repeat it as our firm conviction, that one million cords may be saved annually from the sources we have indicated, with but a slight expenditure of labor over and above that which is now made for the same purpose. But we have spread before you the data on which we base the calculation, you can judge for yourselves.

Now these excrements in an unfertilized state, may be profitably mixed with double their bulk of well rotted swamp muck, and the whole mass after due intermixture and fermentation, will be worth as much to produce corn or potatoes, (or perhaps any other crop,) as the green dung, cord for cord. Thus, by the intermixture of two million cords of pulverized swamp muck with the one million cords of excrement, we have obtained a manure of equal value with the latter, cord for cord, and of three fold the bulk, or three million cords, worth nine million dollars!

Reader, does the amount startle you? With such a fact staring us in the face as this—the large amount of manure we might easily and cheaply have—coupled with the reflection how much our soil needs the restoration of those fertilizing agents which have been abstracted in the form of sustenance for men and animals, every one who has the prosperity of the country at heart may well feel startled. The impetus which would be given to the agriculture of the State by the judicious application of a quantity of manure three-fold that now applied, would be vastly greater than we can foresee or even estimate.

These two million cords of swamp muck or vegetable mould can readily be obtained at a cost not exceeding 33 per cent. of its value when composted, and in many localities at a rate as low as 12 per cent.

But grant us this increase of our manurial resources, they admit of still further expansion and development. It has been stated on competent authority that the urinary excrements of equal value with those in our solid form. Thus, in order to increase our annual stock of manure to six million cords worth

eighteen million dollars, we should be obliged to furnish five million cords pulverized swamp muck, only, (three million cords to be saturated by the urine, in addition to the two million intermixed with the solid excrements.)

Farmers of Maine, if these are facts—and we think they cannot be controverted—you have the key which unlocks the cornucopia within your grasp. By an expenditure of two millions in labor, (average it for the whole State), you may annually obtain a product in the shape of manure, worth fifteen million dollars—a profit of only six hundred and fifty per cent. But suppose that for some localities the estimated cost of the swamp muck has been very much too low; suppose we even allow a figure that will pay for hauling miles, say \$1.50 per cord, and when it has undergone composting it should be worth \$3.00 per cord; wouldn't ten per cent. be extremely satisfactory in these times? I speak as to wise men!

We know that we have many men in Maine who have but little to expend in improvements, however great may be the profits of the investment; but we do know, also, that there are many farmers with money loaned at an interest of 6 to 10 per cent. whose fields are not growing under the abundance of their products, and yet they invest nothing, or next to nothing in swamp muck. If we have manure enough or can obtain enough at a cost not exceeding \$3.00 per cord, for good barn manure, or its equivalent, on our farms, we can, with our superior prices, realize more money than the farmer on the Western prairies. But no manure, no crop. What better business could the small farmer of Maine do than their own, if they had the ability, annually, to manure generously ten acres in potatoes, and as many in corn, or even half that number.

The subject is far from being exhausted, but as enough has been advanced to introduce it, and this article is already sufficiently lengthy, I will close by wishing that some of the many correspondents of the Farmer, (or yourself, Mr. Editor,) will favor your humble servant and the public with their views on the matter.

West Moscow, June 20. J. D. HILL.

**THE CANKER WORM.**

Mr. Editor:—An article in this evening's Journal, entitled Canker Worms, has suggested the practicability of an immediate experiment for testing a method for their destruction that I have often used in destroying the slug, rose bug, etc., and while a resident of Long Island, N. Y., so far tested, in the destruction of the measure worm, (a cousin of the "canker,") as to satisfy me of its efficacy, conditioned that parties contiguous to my estate had tried the same remedy. The measure worm and the canker worm, each have their allotted time for work, and alike seem to disappear in a most mysterious manner, at about the present time. My experiment was as follows: After watching them till I thought them nearly grown to full length, I covered the ground to the depth of an inch with air-slacked lime to the distance of six feet outside the longest branches, sitting all shrubbery over with it that was grown both beneath and between the trees, and if rain fell, renewed the covering slightly till they left the trees, and gathered in quart quantities of them on my roses, no rose bugs on my grapes, and, save on trees immediately contiguous to my neighbors, who had made no effort at their extermination, only an occasional measure worm to indicate the necessity of a more thorough performance of the same kind. My soil was rich of grubs, and every view to be taken, most signal benefit resulted from its application. In less than five days the canker worm will be prepared to secrete for another year's annoyance, so at them, and if air-slacked lime is not to be had, use quick lime, better lose a few shrubs than the trees. Please give publicity and oblige a June 15, 1855.

Scituate, Boston Journal.

**USE COPPERS.**

The papers are everywhere urging the free use of coppers as a disinfecting agent. It is a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the drug-gist's, and many of the larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of hot water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cess-pools and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all house-keepers to purchase five, ten or fifteen pounds, and make a free use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwellings and out buildings, will contain a purer atmosphere after the use of coppers.

**CULTIVATION OF ROOT CROPS.**

No subject connected with agricultural improvement is more frequently discussed than that of Root Culture. Each root from carrots to common turnips, and from ruta bagas to radishes, has its advocates. Yet, with a few exceptions, even our best writers seem to have confined ideas as to the object and effect of an extensive cultivation of root crops, and their consumption on the farm, to animals. Most writers advocate the cultivation of root crops because more nutritious food can be obtained from an acre of land in this way than in any other. This is a one-sided view of the matter, and leads to numerous errors in opinion and practice. The principal reason for the extensive culture of root crops, the effect their growth has on the soil, and the amount of fertilizing matter which their consumption furnishes for the higher order of plants, is overlooked. Nearly, if not quite, as much nutritious matter can be obtained from an acre cultivated with Indian corn as from the same acre cultivated with turnips. In this respect, therefore, there is little advantage in turnips. But, take another view of the subject: suppose that one acre is cultivated with Indian corn, and another, alongside, with turnips, and that the crops from the acres are consumed by animals, and the manure made from them returned respectively to each acre, and both are sown to wheat; the wheat on the turnip acre would be a better crop than on the corn acre. We think there can hardly be the shadow of a doubt on this point.

The value of roots, therefore, is partly, if not principally due to their fertilizing effect on the soil; and in deciding which root to cultivate, we must by all means bear this in mind.

We take it for granted that the object of every farmer is to accumulate in his soil as much ammonia as possible; also that wheat, barley, oats, corn, timothy, and other cereal grasses, take from the soil much more ammonia than they contain. In the case of wheat we have good reason to believe that for every pound of ammonia (nitrogen) the crop contains, five pounds of ammonia have been taken up by the plants from the soil. But turnips do not take from the soil any more ammonia than they contain. When the other constituents are present in the soil in sufficient quantity, all the ammonia brought to the soil in rain water is retained by the turnip; while in the case of wheat, &c., it would be given off through the leaves of the plants into the atmosphere, and thus be lost to the farm. In cultivating wheat, therefore, there is a loss to the farm of ammonia, while in cultivating turnips there is a gain, and it is owing to this gain of ammonia that the turnip has done so much for British agriculture.

Such being the case, in deciding which of the roots to cultivate most extensively, we should duly estimate this important quality, and, other things being the same, adopt that one, the cultivation of which results in the greatest gain of ammonia to the farm. We believe there is more ammonia gained by the growth of the common white turnip, than by the cultivation of the more nutritious roots, ruta bagas and mangold wurtzels, and still more than by the growth of carrots or potatoes. If land is in tolerable heart, and fine till, we can obtain, by the aid of 200 lbs. of superphosphate of lime per acre, dibbled with the seed, a good average crop of turnips, say 15 tons of bulbs, and 5 tons of leaves, per acre. The bulbs contain 7 per cent. of dry substance, and this dry substance, 14 per cent. of nitrogen. The leaves contain 13 per cent. of dry substance, and this dry substance contains 3 per cent. of nitrogen. Such a crop of turnips, it will be seen, contains 754 lbs. of nitrogen, sufficient for the production of 15 bushels of wheat. In such a case, therefore, without the use of expensive ammoniacal manures, we obtain, besides a fair quantity of food, a good supply of ammonia, from natural sources, for the use of subsequent cereal crops.

In growing ruta bagas and mangold wurtzels, there is also, doubtless, a gain of ammonia, but we question if there is a gain equal to that obtained by growing the common turnip. We know that ruta bagas require a more ammoniacal manure than turnips, and that mangolds need a full supply of the richest manure. It is true that average crops of these roots contain much more nitrogen and nutritious matter than the turnip crop, and that, supposing the turnip crop to take all that the atmosphere, rain and soil are capable of supplying, it is to be expected that the crops of ruta bagas and mangolds would need an extra quantity of ammonia; but, it will be asked, does it follow that there is not as great an absolute gain of ammonia to the farm, by growing ruta bagas and mangolds as by turnips which depend on natural sources alone for their nitrogen? Such may be the case, but we are inclined to doubt it. We know that ruta bagas, mangolds, and still more carrots, require a nitrogenous manure, while turnips can dispense with it; and this is sufficient to mark the turnip better adapted for many farms than the more elaborated roots.

We make these remarks at this time, because there is an inclination to undertake the turnip and extol the carrot and mangold, simply because the latter roots are more nutritious. We are as much in favor of the cultivation of these roots as any one can be. We believe that every farmer in the older settled states would find it to his interest to grow ten times as many carrots, parsnips, beets, mangolds and ruta bagas than are found even on our best farms; but at the same time, we believe the farm would increase in fertility more rapidly were turnips rather than carrots and mangolds grown. Carrots, beets, parsnips, and mangolds are, as is well known, better adapted to our climate and circumstances than is the turnip; they are far more nutritious, and are less liable to injury from insects and drouth. These qualities will always make them favorites with our farmers, and every year will extend their cultivation. We cannot, too, close our eyes to the fact that in this country, these roots are grown more as condiments than as food, and have an enhanced value on this account. We do not for a moment believe that the poetic adage of the carrot gelatinizes the contents of a horse's stomach and renders it more readily assimilable, but we do think that something is to be added to the value

of carrots over and above the mere amount of nutritious matter they contain, for their health-giving influence. This will account for the seeming paradox that here, where roots are so little cultivated, they are estimated as worth much more per bushel than they are in Great Britain. We have seen crops of ruta bagas here, estimated at five times as much as the same crop would be valued at in England.

While, therefore, we wish as many carrots, mangolds, &c., grown as possible, we would also urge the claims of the common turnip upon the attention of our readers. The turnip, we repeat, contains less nutritious matter, its constituents are less elaborated than in the carrot and mangolds, but we feel confident that a given amount of nutritious food can be raised with turnips, at less expense to the soil, than with carrots and mangolds, and that there is a greater gain of ammonia. Will not every farmer, therefore, make an effort to grow as many turnips as he can? In many cases they may be sown after rye or wheat, at little expense over and above the plowing and harrowing of the land, and assuredly it will pay, even if it is for nothing more than to turn a few sheep into the field to eat them late in the fall, and for the ammonia furnished the next cereal crop. Will it not also pay to scatter a little turnip seed among the corn in showery weather in June or July? If the land is clean, and in good condition, we feel satisfied that a considerable quantity of turnips may be obtained with little injury to the corn.

We hope these remarks will elicit the views and experience of our correspondents. High prices are beginning to force these subjects on the consideration of our farmers. Something must be done to increase the productiveness of our fields, and we know of no means of doing this without increasing the ammonia on the farm; and how can this be attained more economically than by an increased cultivation of root crops, clover, &c.? Country Gentlemen.

**STEALING FRUIT.**

One of the most discouraging results connected with the cultivation of fine fruits in the neighborhood of large towns, where they have not as yet become cheap and plentiful, or during a season of comparative failure, is the perfect impunity with which orchards and gardens are attacked and robbed of their entire contents.

An amateur may have upon his trees a few fine pears, peaches or some other rare fruit which he is anxious to examine and test when they have arrived at perfection. Other eyes than his own have been watching their gradually developed beauties, and before they are fit for use, or worth anything to anybody, fences are scaled, trees broken down and utterly ruined, and the precious specimens stolen from the pains taking cultivator. In amount, the robbery does not perhaps reach to the dignity of petty larceny. The person who would complain, in such a case, would be, in too many instances, regarded as a petty and malicious prosecutor of some innocent and unsophisticated youth, or thoughtless and hair-brained individual upon whose head a greater amount of years had accumulated, but whose discretion and honesty had not increased in corresponding proportion. In principle, we regard such persons as equally dangerous with those who commit crimes for which the law has prescribed greater penalties, and upon the perpetrators of which community has become accustomed to regard as proper objects of legal punishment.

If any individual is entitled to protection and encouragement at the hands of the public, it is he who by example is increasing the production of delicious and healthy fruits. He is in every respect a public benefactor, and his example is in every way worthy of imitation. We do not hesitate to say that it is the bounden duty of the State Legislature to protect the property of this man, and to check, by the promptest and most stringent penalties, his wanton robbery and destruction. The breaker into gardens is no better in fact than the burglar who breaks into a house, though the law does not regard him as such. The motive is, if possible, equally as infamous and lawless.

We make these remarks in no illiberal or contracted spirit, but we do hope that something will be done at the ensuing session of the legislature for the protection of fruit cultivators, as a measure of pressing public necessity if abundance of delicious fruit is desired by the public.

No set of men, as a general rule, are more generous and liberal than the gardeners who delight in flowers and fruits. No man takes more pleasure in gratifying the public taste or according to its suggestions, and none can feel more genuine satisfaction in complying with the reasonable demands of youthful applicants for his fruits. To protect this man and his property in the most effectual manner we repeat, is the bounden duty of the public and the legislature. [Iowa Farmer.]

**ANTI-SCRATCHING MACHINE.**

The Yankee who invented the "Patent Hen Persuader," has found his match in another who has brought out an invention called the "Patent Never Failing Garden Preserver, or Hen Walker." It consists of a small instrument, something like a spur, only considerably longer, which is attached to the hind part of the hen's leg, pointing at an angle of forty-five degrees toward the ground. When the hen with this instrument on her legs enters the garden in the spring, after seeds, she puts her foot forward to scratch, the "walker" catches in the ground and forces her forward; and thus she is walked, in her efforts to scratch, entirely out of the garden. The Oswego Palladium says an agency has been opened in Oswego for the sale of these machines. It must be "hard scratching" about Oswego, even for hens without fetters.

**TURKEYS AND GRASSHOPPERS.**

It is stated by farmers who have tried it, that there is no way to get rid of grasshoppers more effectually, than by keeping a flock of turkeys. Farmers that have been perfectly overrun with grasshoppers, have by this means been thoroughly freed from them, not only for the time being, but for years.

**SCIENCE.**

Science renders the powers of nature the servants of man, while empiricism subjects man to the service.

**THE WHITE CLOVER.**

There is a little perfumed flower, That well might grace the lowliest border, Yet never poet deigned to sing Of such a humble, rustic thing! Nor is it strange that it has been so long a stranger to the eye of song. Source one hint of Irish bards: Nature purchases in careless hour, With penitential might pains the flower, Yet instant blossom has fresh to see, So pure its double fragrance.

Rich recompense of night denied, Who would not homely garb abide, If gentle soul were breathing there Blessings through all its little sphere; Sweet flower, the lesson thou hast taught Their cheek each proud, ambitious thought; Teach me internal wealth to prize, Though found in lowliest, modest guise.

**DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.**

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

**HOW TO COOK POTATOES.**

Potatoes at this season are very poor eating, unless rightly cooked, and not one in a hundred knows how to do that. Treated as in the fall and winter, they come up on the table watery, solid, and every way disagreeable. A Vermont woman, who has surprised us by making old potatoes as good as new, dry, mealy and fresh, has disclosed to us the process she puts them through to effect so desirable a result. The potatoes are pared and put to soak in cold water from four to six hours; then dropped into water which is already boiling—an essential point; and a little salt added to the water improves them. Take them from the fire the moment they are done, pour off all the water and let them stand uncovered in the kettle over the fire till the water evaporates from the surface, and they are ready for the table. The result will astonish those who try it for the first time, and they will never return to the old method of boiling them with the skins on.

**SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.**

**LETTUCE.** The early lettuce, and first fine salad are five or six leaves in a cluster; their early appearance is their first recommendation; cabbage or white heart lettuce is later and much more delicate; break the leaves apart one by one from the stalk and throw them into a pan of cold water; rinse them well, lay them into a salad bowl or a deep dish, lay the largest leaves first, put the next size upon them, then lay on the finest white leaves; cut hard boiled eggs in slices or quarters and lay them at equal distances around the edge and over the salad; serve with vinegar, oil, and made mustard in the center.

Or, having picked and washed the lettuce, cut the leaves small; put the cut salad in a glass dish or bowl, pour a salad dressing over and serve; or garnish with small radishes, cut in halves or slices or quarters; pour a salad dressing over when ready to serve.

Serve with boiled lobster, boiled fowls, or roasted lamb or veal.

**WHOLEBERRY BEVERAGE.** Take of best white Jamaica ginger root (bruised) 2 ounces; cream of tartar, 1 ounce; water, six quarts; to be boiled about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquid add one pound of the best white sugar, and again put on the fire and keep stirred until the sugar is perfectly dissolved; then pour into an earthen vessel into which has been previously put two drachms of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain until the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use; the cork should be well tied down. It will be in high perfection in a few days. [Ex.]

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1885.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The fourth of the "glorious fourth" has become an expression of feeling to many of our nation besides our own. It no longer merely expresses a particular date, but the mention of it presents to the mind an epitome of republican principles, which embodies all that is required to enable a nation to unfold its capacities and to encourage man to elevate himself to the highest point of intellectual and physical improvement. Its very name calls up to the mind a thousand reminiscences of history, and it ranges before us, days and scenes and actors of the past, full of interesting thought and instruction. When memory is thus roused, it goes back on the track of Time, and with wizard power summons before us the depths of bygone days, men who comprised a numerous people, standing in the different relations of life—the prince and the low, the ruler and the ruled, the rich and the poor. We see them, as it were, acting in these different situations, with all their varied circumstances, each made and endowed with similar capacities—each furnished, by God, with minds capable of high improvement—each born with inalienable rights—each indulging aspirations for liberty—but all not equally enjoying these heaven-born principles.

The selfishness of man had perverted the gifts of God. The strong placed his feet upon the neck of his weaker brother. The rights with which they were born were trampled upon by those who had become stronger in worldly power, and right was compelled to bow down to tyrannical might, and to do service to those who had usurped power and dominion that justice never would have given them.

We see the great mass of the people struggling against these usurpations. Ages and ages ago we can trace the strivings of their minds, not only against the weight of ignorance which overshadowed them with a darkness like that which brooded over Egypt, so dense that it could be felt, but also against the political and civil power of the stronger, who held them down with all the vigor, to which their ignorance and consequent weakness compelled them to submit with all the physical force, to boot, which money and official patronage could bring to bear.

We also see how, by slow degrees, little by little, were the oppressed relieved. Little by little did the darkness, both moral and spiritual, roll away, and as each successive gleam of light revealed to the sufferers their real situation, they would strive to remove the oppression—but with varied success. In every succeeding age some master spirits would rise up in advance of their times, as if commissioned by God to be pioneers in the march of civil and religious freedom, and startle the oppressed with new views of their rights, and the oppressor with new fears for the loss of power. To overcome this advance of free principles, every engine of cruelty from time to time been put in requisition. To check the progress of the liberal sentiments which by those apostles of liberty, many a head has rolled from the scaffold. The sword of the despot has shed the blood of thousands for no other crime than asserting some recently discovered truth in regard to the rights and the destiny of man.

They could only retard, not stop the onward progress of truth, for it is an attribute of heaven-born truth to live forever. When once promulgated, it lives and acts years and years after the tongue that proclaimed it is in the dust.

Against the accumulation of truth, no combination of selfishness—no array of bigotry or tyranny could prevail. Slowly but surely it rolled onward, and in spite of every effort to stop it, the Fourth of July, 1776, heard what had hitherto been the voice of humble remonstrance, or the feeble wailing of a crushed and prostrate people at the foot of power, burst forth in all the majesty and strength of God-like tones, proclaiming, in language that could not be mistaken, a summary of the many eternal truths that had been accumulating for centuries—had been proved by the experience of many long years of patient suffering and forbearance, and were now embodied as the declaration and creed of three millions of human beings determined to enjoy the blessings that they promised, or go down to the dust forever.

By the help of God, they prevailed—and recent, to every obligation to the Almighty, must be who can suffer the anniversary of this day to pass by without a thrill of grateful emotion and of thanksgiving to him from whom emanates every truth, and who orders events in such a manner that right and justice shall ultimately triumph. Let it be celebrated in a becoming manner, with festivities suited to the occasion, and with feelings full of a realizing sense of the high and invaluable privileges that we enjoy. While we compare our present happy situation with that gloomy period through which our ancestors struggled, let us look well to the faults which still exist in our political and social system, and still strive for greater purity, greater freedom, and more perfection in our institutions. We have faults enough of the kind to correct, and evils enough to guard against; and the day should inspire us with heartfelt gratitude for the good, and unceasing watchfulness and unwearied action in removing what is bad.

**THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.** We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, a copy of a neatly printed work, with the above title, purporting to be "a complete narrative of the war in Russia; written in a tent in the Crimea." It is from the pen of Maj. E. Bruce Hamley, an accomplished writer, and author of that beautiful tale, "Lady Lee's Widowhood." This work was first published in the pages of Blackwood's Magazine, where it attracted much attention as a fresh and truthful narrative of the stirring events in the Crimea. The writer brings his account down to the first of April, last, and should his life be spared will continue his history of future operations, which Messrs. G. & L. will issue in a uniform style with the present volume. The price of this work is only 37½ cents.

**BANDON TO BOSTON.** The Hallowell Gazette wishes to know "why it is that passengers are not ticketed through from Bangor to Boston by way of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, as well as by the back route?" Sure enough, why is it that those who wish to come here should not have the privilege? The directors of our road should see to this matter, as such an arrangement would be most decidedly for the benefit of the road.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

The law term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which has been held in this city, closed its session on Thursday last. A number of important decisions were made, and several liquor cases, brought up on appeal, were decided.

In regard to cases of single sale under the new law a decision was given, which is considered as a very important one, and is, in substance, as follows:—

John Herson, of this city, convicted before the Police Court of single sale, and committed by Judge Mulliken, was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the law conferred no jurisdiction upon the police courts, in cases of single sale. After due consideration, the Court came to the conclusion that there was that omission, or defect, in the law, and discharged Herson from his imprisonment. At the same time, the Court decided that, although justice had no jurisdiction in such cases, the Supreme Court had, and that prosecutions under the present law must be commenced there, leaving it to the justices to bind over the defendants in such cases to the Supreme Court.

It will be seen that this decision does not effect the operation of the law, but merely changes the place of trial. All cases under the liquor law, where the question of seizure comes up, are continued by the Court for further advisement.

Judgment was rendered against the following persons as common sellers:—

Stephen Scruton, J. B. Haines, Henry B. Lincoln, Wills & Lombard, (2 cases), and Jos. F. Gannett, of Augusta; C. A. & J. D. White, Jas. Thompson, Daniel Starbird, and—Ellis, of Gardiner.

In the case of Wills & Lombard the Court decided that their contract with the City was illegal.

In the cases State vs. John Shaw, (3 cases, *scire facias*), and State vs. Abel Blanchard (2 cases, *scire facias*), as common sellers, judgment was rendered for the prosecution.

State vs. David Gull and L. S. Baxter of Augusta; adultery. Exceptions overruled.

State vs. Joseph Harty, of Waterville; adultery. New trial granted on ground of defect in marriage certificate.

State vs. Jas. Blanchard, of Gardiner; adultery. New trial granted on same grounds as above.

State vs. Chas. A. Scribner, of Waterville; adultery. Exceptions overruled.

State vs. G. W. Waterman; stealing horse and chain in Belfast. Exceptions overruled.

State vs. Joshua Trask; same offense. Exceptions overruled.

State vs. Sarah McDevitt, of Augusta; larceny. Exceptions and motion for new trial overruled.

State vs. Geo. Diplock; assault and battery. Exceptions overruled.

Sentence in the above cases will be pronounced at the criminal term of the Supreme Court, in August next.

In the case of Daniel Hassan vs. Esty N. Doe, judgment was rendered for the defendant. This was a suit brought against Mr. Doe to recover the amount of a reward offered by him, while jailer in this city, for the apprehension of Bonney, who had escaped from his custody.

As it afterwards appeared, Hassan himself liberated Bonney, and upon being placed in jail confessed the act, and gave information that led to the capture of Bonney. For this information the plaintiff laid claim to the reward. R. H. Voss, Esq., counsel for the defendant, argued that a man should not profit by his own crime, and that consequently Hassan was not entitled to the reward. The Court sustained this argument, and decided for the defendant.

**ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD.**

At the annual meeting of this company, held at Waterville on Wednesday of last week, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—Anson P. Morrill, Ira Crocker, John M. Frye, W. M. Langley, Chas. M. Bailey, Dennis L. Milliken, and Asahel Hinds. With the exception of Mr. Bailey, this list is the same as that of last year. The Portland Advertiser, from which we take these facts, gives the following votes which were passed at this meeting:—

Voted, That the incoming Board of Directors enter into immediate negotiations with the Directors of the Kennebec and Somerset and the Kennebec and Portland Railroads, with reference to running both a single passenger train per day, each way, over the road; and should they be able to bring them to adopt the same arrangements on their roads, or even on the Kennebec and Somerset road, we recommend that they at once take off one of the daily trains, or even without such arrangement, should they deem it for the interest of the road.

Voted, That in future, the Superintendent of the road, can be kept, and published in his annual report to the stockholders, an account of the names of all persons allowed to pass over the road or any part of it, without charge, and the number of times which each one passes; excepting only the Directors and immediate employees of the road.

Voted, That the Directors be directed and authorized to issue the balance of the five hundred thousand dollars of Stock bonds created by the stockholders, April 27, 1883, and also the additional \$100,000, secured by the mortgage made in July, 1883; all to run ten years from their dates respectively, and that they be authorized to execute and complete the necessary papers to secure said sums in the same manner as the stock bonds already issued.

At a meeting of the Directors, Hon. D. L. Milliken was elected President, and W. M. Langley, Clerk.

**HORSE RACES.** The increased demand for agricultural implements is a proof that our farmers are not so much opposed to the use of labor-saving machinery in their operations as they used to be.

Mr. Whitman of Winthrop, informed us, the other day, that he had manufactured and disposed of more than twenty-five hundred dollars worth of revolving and other rakes this season, and had more orders for these implements than he could possibly fill.

**FURNITURE POLISH.** Time and use will mark the most substantial feature, but a very little time employed in applying Black's Furniture Polish, according to directions, will make your furniture shine as brightly as ever. We have tried this preparation thoroughly, and speak from an acquaintance with its merits. For sale at Black's, corner of Market Square.

**WISCONSIN LUMBER.** We find the following in the Wisconsin Farmer, and found it sound for those who feel interested to try at their leisure:—

When lumber is plenty, procure a quantity, cut them in this slice and lay them on planks to dry in the oven. When dry, put them into the store-room where they are both handy and agreeable for almost anything where you wish to obtain a lemon flavor.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### A TURN IN THE TIMES.

Too much prosperity often leads to too much adversity. A medium course in all things, is, as a general rule, the most safe—the most permanent, and in the end the most advantageous. Last year business of almost every kind was upon the high pressure, money was comparatively plenty, prices of labor were immediately inflated, and everything took a range to correspond.

The race was short—business overdone, and before winter a corresponding exhaustion in the busy world took place. In the summer the most unskilful wood butcher of a carpenter would obtain two and three dollars per day in the ship yards, and the heavy and slow day laborers demanded a dollar and a half or two dollars, for pulling weeds six or eight hours in a garden.

It is not so now. The business world seems to be reposing—money scarce and down, though much nearer the national mark than last year. These fluctuations will probably continue as long as the exorbitant character of the Yankee exists, so long as the love of the "Golden Cal" incites him to lay by reason and prudence of action in his worship, sacrificing future comfort and peace, to present profit. Business operations and money matters were on the high extreme last year, and on the low extreme this year. His hope that the reflux wave will settle down to the medium point soon, and the people, learning wisdom from the past, be content with slower but more sure gains.

### FINANCIAL MATTERS AT EASTPORT.

"Down East" is a great and growing country, and our brother of the Eastport Sentinel, being fully aware of this fact, has in a recent number, an article on "Money and Business," from which we make some extracts. He says:—

"We observe that this leading is a prominent one in many of our city exchanges. Let us see what we can do in this line. Home freights are quite plenty, but prices are low, in consequence of the prevalence of one-wheeled teams, which offer serious competition to the trucks. In consideration of the former being allowed the free use of the plank sidewalks, prices are merely nominal. Hand-baskets, however, threaten even a more serious diminution in prices. Pullock being somewhat plenty, at ten cents a piece, best-hoofed hogs are down to sixteen cents a pound—long at ten, but better for being very scarce—but very strong—so strong that it required great effort to keep it down, after it was used. Flour has usually advanced a quarter every time it advanced 12 cents in Liverpool. The telegraph has given the rise with great promptness; the decisions are not so easily ascertained. Notwithstanding the prevalence of spring water along the route from Perry, the price of milk remains unchanged. Considering, too, that there is no tax on butter, the range of everybody's yard, this is somewhat remarkable. Much anxiety is felt for the pea crop in general, as the scarcity in that article has caused considerable rise in 'burnt and ground coffee.' Pork in our neighborhood is plenty, as we judge from the frequency with which our swill bucket has been emptied. We have no failures to report, business not having been active enough to make them pay. Munson's liquors, we understand still hold out, and his stockpile is not yet taken. Still it is noted that buyers are a little uneasy. Bonnets have come forward, a little, having got tired of playing possum behind the girls' necks. Cotton is in small demand, though wholesale is decidedly on the up-grade."

**CIRCUS, MENAGERIE AND TOM THUMB.** These combined attractions are to be exhibited in this city, on Wednesday next, 11th inst. The Menagerie of S. B. Howe, and the Circus company of S. P. Stickney, are said to be the most perfect establishments of the kind in this section of the country. Added to which are the exhibition and performances of the original and most diminutive of dwarfs, Major General Tom Thumb, of Barnum celebrity. Among the conspicuous features in the circus, are Signor Felix Carlo, the Italian trick clown, and his son, the extraordinary equilibrist and pantomime; Miss Sally Stickney, the southern equestrienne, a young lady highly celebrated for her chaste and daring feats on horseback; Bobby Williams the musical clown so called; Mr. Armstrong, and other artists well-known for their equestrian skill, are also with this troupe. A menagerie containing a beautiful collection of wild beasts with performances in the cages of lions and tigers, by Mr. Parker, are likewise included in these interesting exhibitions. The companies will enter the city in grand procession, about 10 A. M. We are requested to state that one ticket entitles the purchaser to see the entire combined exhibition. Two entertainments will be given afternoon and evening.

**MAINE DISASTERS.** Among the marine disasters reported the past week, we note the following:—

Barque Nacoochee, of Augusta, Howe, from Boston for New York, with lumber, was taken with 10th inst. lat. 24, lon. 84, in a leaky condition, and was taken off by the D. M. Maloney, from New Orleans, which carried them to Charleston.

A steam tug left New York, morn of 26th, for Fire Island, to assist the brig Nancy Fairbank, of Gardiner, from Malden, which was thought both vessel and cargo might be saved. She was built at Gardiner in 1847, of 140 tons, ranked A 2, owned by the master and others, and valued at \$5000, but there is only one thousand insurance on at an Eastern office, and two thousand on freight money. The cargo, valued at about \$10,000, is insured in New York.

Schooner Ann Denman, of Rockland, Getchell, from Eastport for New York, was totally lost, with her cargo, near Jonesport, about 19th inst. She struck a rock and sunk, and at last accounts had been stripped of her sails and rigging, and her hull was fast going to pieces.

**DRAIN PIPE MACHINE.** Have any of our brick makers in Maine introduced the machine for making drain tile or pipe? We think our farmers who have wet, spongy lands would be willing to purchase and put to use this kind of pipe for under-draining their lands, provided they could obtain them at reasonable prices. The English machine, which is used in some parts of New York and the Canada, is a very efficient apparatus for manufacturing drain tiles, but somewhat expensive. Should there be a call for the pipes, some of our ingenious Yankees would probably invent a more simple machine to make them; and then again, should such a machine be invented, and the tile be made cheap, there would be a great call for them.

**LOSSES BY THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.** The Age learns that Messrs. Wm. K. Weston and Erasmus Bartlett, of this city have lost largely by the recent fire in San Francisco, which is announced by the last arrival from California. We do not know the extent to which they are sufferers by the conflagration.

**FISK'S BEER.** We were reminded, last Saturday, by a generous donation of Fisk's Root Beer, that the Deacon is on hand with his beer, this season, and if we may judge by the rapidity with which our devils emptied the bottles, the quality is as good as ever.

**EARLY PEST.** Friend Wingate of this city, presented us with a sample of peas raised by him from seed sowed the 21 day of April, plump and well filled. He takes the lead, this year.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### STATE CONVENTIONS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last week the State Temperance Convention was held at Bangor. Mayor Hayward, of Bangor, was chosen President of this convention. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Peck, of Portland, Rev. J. L. Stevens and Edward Fenne, of this city, Mr. Russell, of Hallowell, and others. The resolutions adopted by the convention assert that experience demonstrates the value and necessity of a prohibitory liquor law; denounce the opposition of a venal party press; congratulate the people that the politicians who assembled at the Democratic State Convention had at last thrown off the mask, and arranged themselves in opposition to the law; declare that the riot at Portland was instigated by unprincipled politicians for party purposes, and commend Gov. Morrill as a worthy chief magistrate, and well deserving of re-election.

The convention was well attended, and the speakers sustained Mayor Dow for his action in regard to the Portland riot.

The Whig State Convention was held in Portland on Thursday last. There were present 400 delegates. Hon. David Bronson, of Bath, was chosen President of the convention. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. Evans, of Portland, Wm. S. Cochran, Esq., of Waldoboro', and others. Hon. Isaac Ross, of Waldoboro', was unanimously chosen as the Whig candidate for Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Missouri compromise; expressing the hostility of the Whig party toward the Know Nothings; and in favor of a modification of the Liquor Law.

**MAYOR WOOD AND THE LIQUOR LAW.**

The New York Liquor Law goes into effect on the 1st inst., and in anticipation of that event, Mayor Wood has issued a proclamation to the Police, respecting its enforcement. The Boston Traveller has a synopsis of it, which we copy, as being of interest to our readers at this time:—

"After having consulted the best legal authorities within his reach and carefully examined the law for himself, he has arrived at the following conclusions, which he embodies in his authoritative instructions to the Police of the city. 1. That they will not be authorized to seize any foreign liquors, or in arresting for the sale of the same, except upon warrant issued by a competent magistrate upon testimony other than that of a single witness, or of a single dealer in liquors, or of foreign manufacturers or retailers, must justify with great circumspection.

2. That their principal duties are those prescribed by the 1st section of the law; which require (a) to arrest any person seen selling liquors (other than those imported) except for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes; (b) to seize all liquors kept in violation of the 1st section, at the time and place of the commission of the offense; (c) when an arrest or seizure is made, to take the frequency with which our swill bucket has been emptied. We have no failures to report, business not having been active enough to make them pay. Munson's liquors, we understand still hold out, and his stockpile is not yet taken. Still it is noted that buyers are a little uneasy. Bonnets have come forward, a little, having got tired of playing possum behind the girls' necks. Cotton is in small demand, though wholesale is decidedly on the up-grade."

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## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS.

**Poor Tray.** Monday was the first day of the operation of the New York dog law, and the papers of that city state that all the loafers of the place, large and small, were busily engaged in marching friendless curs to the public pound. For every dog which they brought, they received a check upon the city treasury for twenty-five or fifty cents, according to the size and value of the animal. In the course of the day two hundred and thirty dogs were received. Several of the best ones were redeemed by their owners, and others were sold to be taken into the country. But the great majority met the fate which many wretched dogs have met before them, and were slaughtered at the setting of the sun.

**Rights of Neutrals.** Lord Clarendon has issued a circular, addressed to the British consular and diplomatic agents, contradicting the statements of the circular of the Russian minister, that the British government had abandoned the principle proclaimed last year. Lord Clarendon distinctly re-affirms that the government "waives the right of seizing enemy's property on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contrary to the laws of war."

**The Joseph Walker.** The Journal of Commerce states that Mr. David Dodge, the new contractor for removing the wreck of the Joseph Walker, has nearly completed his preparations for the work. He has raised a powerful work-above, the vessel from which are suspended four chains. These chains having been passed beneath the wreck, the old hull is to be rolled to and fro by the application of a hydraulic ram to the chains, until the adhesion of the mud and the atmospheric pressure are overcome, and then it is to be lifted bodily from its bed.

**The Hoosier Tunnel.** A progress of about eight feet per day at each end is now being made in the tunnel. A larger force of five hundred hands has been advertised for the rock so far proves favorable, being mica slate, and is easily excavated.

**Foreign Fruit in New York.** Foreign Fruit is arriving in great abundance in New York. Two of the largest cargoes ever imported, consisting chiefly of pine-apples and bananas, one consisting of \$5,000, and the other of 60,000, have just arrived; the former, St. Barts, sold at \$7 a \$7.50 per hundred; the other was still on the market. Mantanzas and Bahamas, which were abundant, were selling as low as \$4 a \$5 per hundred. Yams, tamarinds, coconuts and other tropical fruits, are now coming forward.

**No Famines at the West.** The receipts of breadstuffs at the Upper Lake ports are tremendous, and preclude the possibility of the maintenance of present prices. Of breadstuffs, one hundred and three thousand bushels were received at ports on the Upper Lakes in one day. At Buffalo and Oswego, the reported receipts in one day were 7,824 bbls. of flour, 82,897 bushels of wheat, 180,027 bushels of corn, and 193,275 bushels of oats.

**Bayou Sara Burned Down.** On the 15th inst., the town of Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. There is not a hotel, coffee house, or warehouse left in the town. The loss is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

**An Improvement.** A new street sweeping machine has been fairly inaugurated in Philadelphia, and in future the street scavenger's occupation in that city will be gone. The apparatus is similar in mechanical construction to those which have been employed in some European cities for years. It consists of a series of revolving brooms, arranged with a cylinder, pulleys, &c., in such a manner that they raise the earth from the surface of the pavement, carry it up an inclined plane and drop it into the cart. The members of the Philadelphia city council celebrated the inauguration with a grand supper.

**The Armies of Europe.** The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, furnishes a list of the land forces of the different European powers, taken from a foreign publication of high character for accuracy. We copy the following:—England has 220,000 soldiers; France, 566,000; Russia, 1,154,000; Turkey, 457,680; Austria, 693,000; Prussia, 580,800; Germany, 224,000; Sweden and Norway, 167,500; Denmark, 69,460; Belgium, 61,180; Netherlands, 56,648; Sardinia, 47,550.

**A Sunk Vessel Raised.** A correspondent at Stonington, Ct., informs the Boston Journal that the schooner Bulrush, which was sunk off that place about fifteen months ago, loaded with copper ore, has been raised from her watery bed. She was insured in New York for twenty thousand dollars. Capt. Bell of New York has been engaged all this time in trying to raise her without success, until Friday last, when he took her into Stonington, and will have her discharged in a few days. The cargo is not damaged, but the vessel is nearly worthless.

**Decision in the New Haven Railroad Case.** The general term of the Superior Court confirmed, on Saturday forenoon, the decision of Judge Bowditch, in the case of the Mechanics' Bank against the Company, that the company is liable for the fraudulent issues of Mr. Schuyler.

**Dead Loss.** A few days since, a person said to be an Irishman, belonging in Maine, purchased in Portsmouth, N. H., twelve barrels of liquors, and loading them upon his team, started for home. On Sunday, he was approaching Biddeford, when he decelerated before the police of the city. Without a chance of escape, and a certainty that his liquors would be confiscated, he took an axe and knocked in the head of every barrel before the arrival of the police.

**Coffee Growing on Long Island.** The N. Y. Post states that a gentleman of Long Island has succeeded in growing the best of old Java coffee on his ground. He sowed the dry berry in drills, having first soaked them in ashes and water for an hour. When the plants were an inch above the surface he stuck a row of oak stakes for them to climb on. Favored by alternate heat and rains they have come on finely, and the berries are nearly ready to be gathered.

**Postmaster Appointed.** Miss Harriet S. Russell has received the appointment of Postmistress at Great Falls, N. H., in place of Hon. Richard Russell, deceased. Miss Russell has the charge of the office during the time her father held the appointment, and has proved herself a faithful and efficient public servant.

**Zinc in Wisconsin.** The Great County Herald states that zinc deposits are found in that county in the vicinity of Highland. It states that an agent of a zinc mining company is now making explorations in the neighborhood, with a view to investment.

**Fig Trees in the Southern States.** The National Intelligencer says that choice varieties of the fig have been imported from the South of France under the agricultural department of the Patent Office. They are intended for distribution in our southern and south-western States, where it is known that they will grow and thrive.

**Bristol Bill.** We see it stated that this notorious rogue has been pardoned by the Governor of Vermont, but that he has been arrested on an indictment for the attempted murder of Blinn Y. Davis, the State's Attorney by whom he was formerly prosecuted. On Monday last week Bill was taken from the State prison at Windsor, and conveyed to Danville for trial.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thinks the intelligence from Nicaragua very discouraging to the Kinney and Walker expeditions. The failure of the revolutionary chief, Gen. Castillon, who had doubtless held out large promises to these adventurers; and the existence of a law specially prohibiting colonization from foreign countries; and the present sickness of the season—are thought all to militate against the success of the enterprise. And the country fever it is said will be specially fatal to the new comers. The Journal's correspondent says that Col. Kinney has no authority whatever from the government of Nicaragua to settle or grant lands. He will necessarily be at war with that government from the moment of his arrival. But it appears that Mr. Fabius has a power of attorney from Mr. Farn, a large private landholder in Nicaragua, to dispose of his lands by colonization or otherwise, and under this authority Col. Kinney acts. But the government of Nicaragua does not assent to the arrangement."

**SCHOOL TEACHER MURDERED BY**







